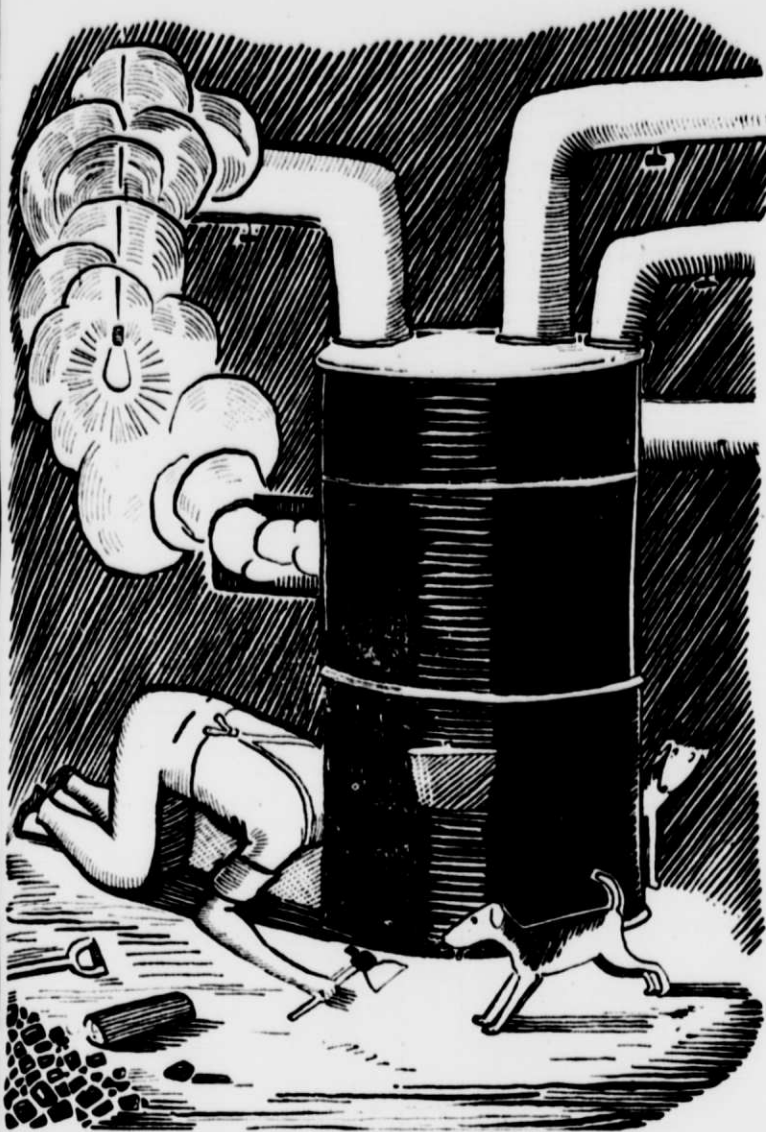


NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

THE MOVING FINGER WRITES IN RHYME----By Dana Burnet

A SCIENTIST from East New York
Has recently invented
A new and helpful recipe
For keeping cooks contented.
You simply pay a private cop
To loiter in the doorway.



A popular midwinter sport.

Somebody kissed
A pacifist—
And beans are high in Norway.

Bill Banquo Bryan plans to be
The ghost at Woodrow's table.
He'll snoop about and try to coax
The donkey from the stable.
And when the night is dark and still
And prime for any caper,
He'll clamber o'er
The White House door
And steal the letter paper!

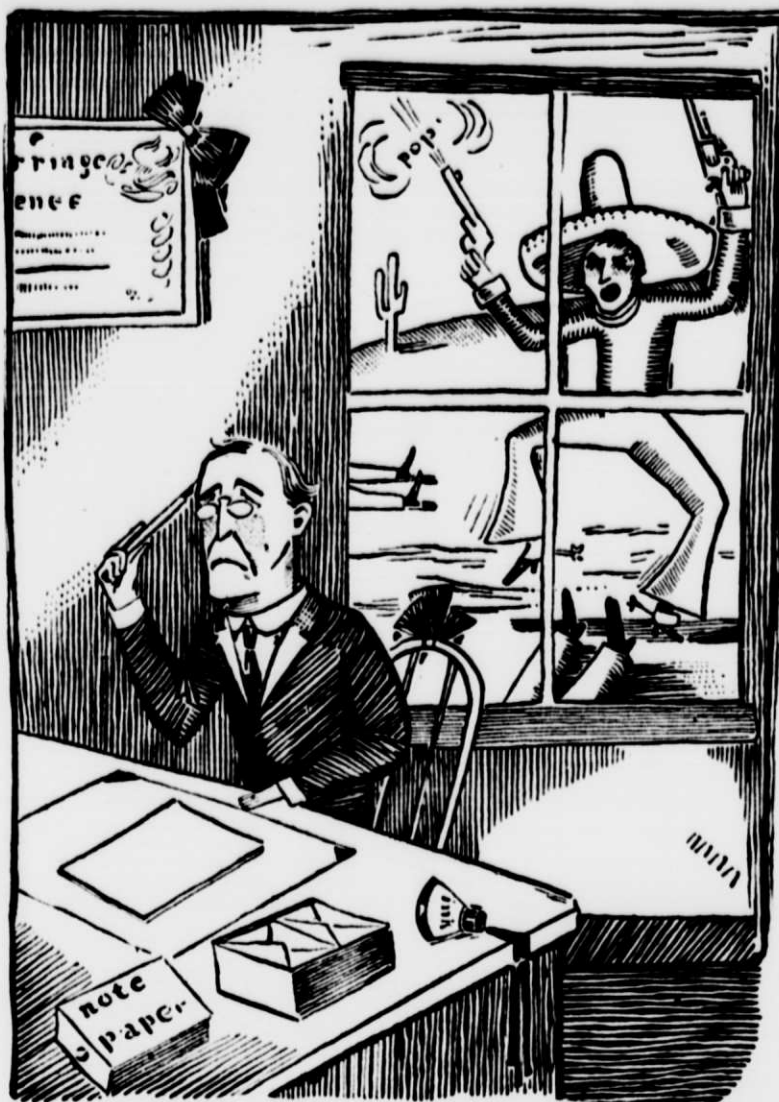
The Ballet Russe is in our midst—
No kin, you know, to Charlotte.
The latest blushes should be blue
Instead of pink and scarlet.
The Easter Bonnet will be based
Upon a light steel trellis;
The King of Greece
Has lost his lease,
And George is raising Hellas.

A popular midwinter sport
In Gotham and Avernus
Is heaping coals of fire upon
The unrepentant furnace.
Claude Kitchen said preparedness
Would quake at his rebuttal;
John Bull essayed
A new blockade
And aren't the Germans subtle?

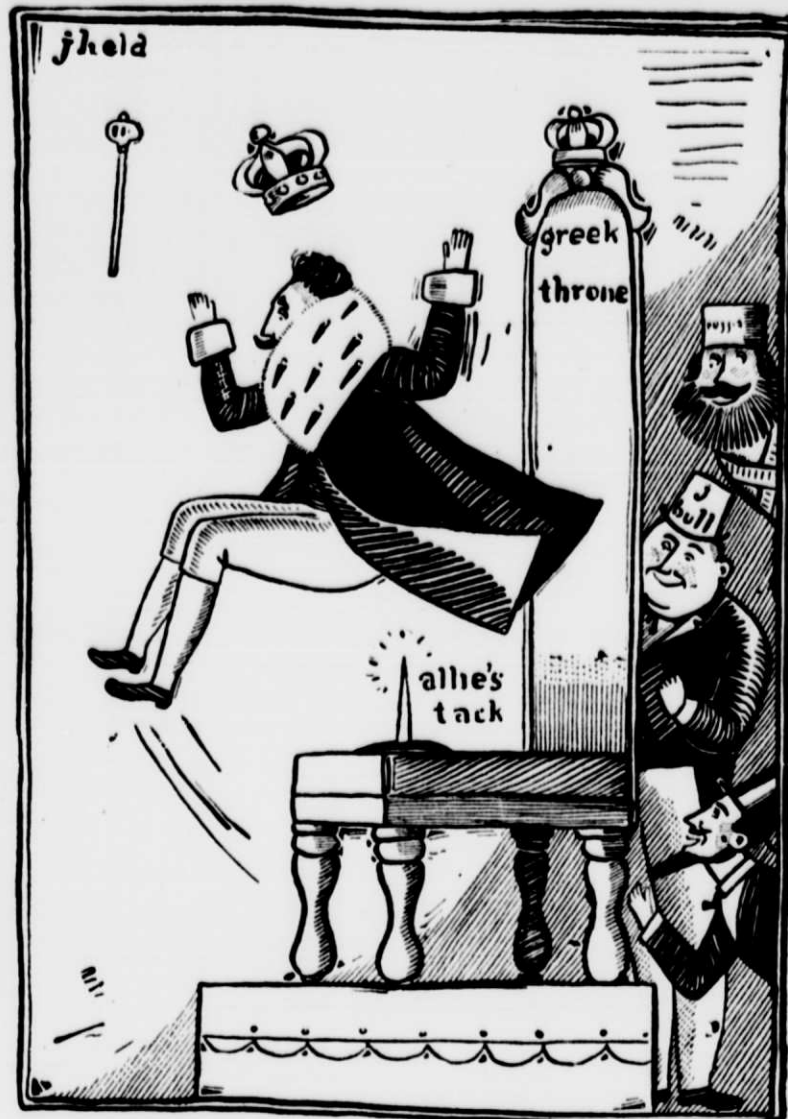
Von Bernstorff sent the President
In re the U-boat matter,
His January victory
Upon a silver platter.
Josephus thinks our Admirals
Are far too blunt and truthful.

They spoil the tricks
Of politics—
And isn't Congress youthful?
—German sliver.

The Watchful Prating Policy
Is still our leading weakness;



We hope Carranza understands



The King of Greece has lost his lease.

We hope Carranza understands
This proud and haughty meekness.
The Colonel sowed his dragon's teeth
And watered them with acid.
The Whitman boom
Has hired a tomb,
And Barnes is pale but placid.

IS JAPAN PREPARING FOR WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES?

Henry A. Wise Wood has furnished to THE SUN for publication the following article on Japan's preparation for hostilities against the United States. In printing it THE SUN wishes it to be known that it has no knowledge concerning the article other than Mr. Wood's assurance that the matter is to be believed; nor is THE SUN privileged to tell any more regarding the identity of the writer than is contained in this foreword which Mr. Wood has submitted:

The following paper has come into my hands from a source which I may divide. I conceive it to be of sufficient moment and credibility to warrant its making it public. Under more normal conditions of government I should place this document in the hands of the authorities at Washington, but being convinced that to do so would result in its being pigeonholed without the appropriate investigation and removal of it, I have determined to print it in the public interest.

HENRY A. WISE WOOD.

FROM the collection of documents I submitted to you you will have formed an opinion regarding my connection with Japan in various "interests," and as they gave sufficient information as to the authenticity of the following facts I will refrain from entering into lengthy details, beyond the fact that I was amazed to find myself in a position to watch the preparation for the "domination of the Oriental races" and to find that I had access to the plans whereby they were confident they could attain their ambitions in securing the power of the world.

I decided to see it through, and despite great obstacles, dangers, religious customs and incidents which are inexplicable and could only occur

Henry A. Wise Wood Makes Public Remarkable Document Charging Settled Purpose to Bring On Hostilities

chased land, and incidentally paid profitable prices, by instalments. The Japanese settler was an accepted fact and was looked upon as an acquisition. Japan awaited this opportunity and then simply poured draft after draft of men into America until 20,000 trained Japanese were in the possession of the Pacific coast. Before America realized it Japan had established an organized fighting force there and was in possession of the most important strategic positions on the Pacific coast.

No excuse could be found to remove them, as they were obviously there to cultivate land, raise cattle, fruit, market garden produce, etc.

They commenced carefully by establishing a force of men in Honolulu, ostensibly as workers for the sugar industry. In reality it was a trained force of Japan's finest seasoned fighting men, especially instructed regarding their mission.

They then began exporting labor to the Pacific coast. In the beginning only a few men were sent and a few more at different periods. These Japanese were scattered throughout the length of the Pacific coast, taking up ideal positions apparently for their different pursuits, and they appeared to be settlers and established business relations with the surrounding towns and villages.

No comment was made concerning these settlers; in fact the real estate agents welcomed them, as they pur-

language. They had a system whereby all profits went back to Japan to repay the Government for the money advanced them to "emigrate."

These profits amounted to millions of dollars. One man made a million from potatoes alone!

A special draft of Japanese went to different cities and assumed duties in the large hotels as porters and waiters. Another detail secured places as valets and servants in the houses of American Government officials. A few Japanese married American women.

The invasion was complete—a marvellous, thorough, complete invasion, carried out without suspicion or interference. The chain was forged and the principal links joined together. Yokohama, Honolulu, Portland.

The land forces were thus organized and attention was then devoted to merchant sea power. Japanese lines of steamships were established, crack liners were built, adaptable for armed transport work. The Ohio Maru is an example. Japan appointed naval engineers to see to the boilers and naval commanders to "pace the bridge."

The Japanese stewards were trained transport hands. Japan at the time of writing has the Pacific Ocean to herself. She made such a success of her first steamship lines that she directed her attention to South America and put a fine line of steamers on that route. In conjunction with this she has also invaded South America under sim-

ilar conditions as in the organization of the Pacific coast.

The South American army connects with San Diego so that it can assist in persuading Mexico to allow her free passage from the Pacific to Tampico and Vera Cruz in order that submarines can make connections off the Bahamas with the Japanese fleet after rounding the Horn.

So successful were the Japanese in California as farmers, fruit growers, market gardeners, etc., that the American Government gradually found he could not compete with them, and this meant financial ruin.

There was no option but to submit to the inevitable and accept the Japanese methods and terms. This occasioned bitter feeling, and the American Government took action.

Japan's answer to this interference was to organize a strike in Honolulu on the sugar plantations. This hit America in a vital spot.

I personally undertook to break this strike, and with 2,500 men and \$1,250,000 succeeded in keeping the plantations running and saved the sugar crop.

The method of operations of the Japanese strikers was a complete and perfect system of military tactics and discipline. Outposts were established on the cordons system, pickets were posted a complete line of communications, with investigation departments at every mile was set up, base camps in rear of supports and reserves were

arranged and field kitchens supplied the strikers. Perfect order was maintained. Every man knew exactly where to receive his instructions and food. At no place was there a congestion of men.

No Japanese was allowed through the lines without a pass from his headquarters, and when challenged this pass was examined.

The time of his arrival was stamped upon it as well as the direction in which he was proceeding.

A fresh pass and countersign were given him at his destination for his return.

After the strike was settled (upon Japan's terms) they returned to work. Soon after this America fortified Honolulu. It was about the time of the Japanese Emperor's birthday, and I remember on that occasion the "laborers" on the plantation paraded to celebrate. There were few men wearing less than two medals or decorations.

During the time occupied in fortifying Honolulu the Japanese had control of the fishing adjacent to the harbor. I have watched the fishermen carefully taking the depths of the water in the harbor and making special studies of the tides.

The Japanese staff of the Moana Hotel were especially interested in the forts and defenses of Diamond Head. These may be counted upon to be useless in the event of invasion.

Furthermore, women were employed to obtain information concerning the fortifications of Honolulu. The plans were in the hands of the Japanese Government within three months of completion. The marriage between natives of Hawaii and Americans, especially officers of the army and navy, should have had more supervision.

The present system of defending Honolulu sadly needs reconstruction. The troops at Lihue, mostly cavalry, are over twenty miles from the coast line.

Irrespective of being useless in the present situation they can be cut off by blowing up the bridge before Waipahu, the only connection by rail. Five machine guns thrown across the main road at Haliwa would form an impenetrable barrier and completely cut these troops off.

By tunnelling the forts can be destroyed without much interference. The wireless station can be easily destroyed and Honolulu becomes cut off. Fishermen can sow mines in the harbor and stand by to anchor Japan's first line of torpedo boats, which will act as an advance guard to a line of battleships.

The plans of Japan's attack cannot be dealt with here, as they involve detailed maps and sea strategy. A detailed plan is formed, however, and will not be deviated from one iota.

Formosa becomes the base for the attack on the Philippines. Hongkong has of recent years realized this. This accounts for the reconstruction of the surrounding harbors and the activity in making plans for extensive docks.

The present war has assisted Japan far beyond her expectations. Especial

notice must be drawn to her occupation of the belt of German islands surrounding Guam. I would point out here that the Paralan Isles are practically on a parallel with Formosa and Honolulu (from memory 20 N. 145 E.) and that the Marshall Islands are in the same relative position as to Mindanao. These are now being prepared for submarine bases and it is obvious that a line drawn between these points will cut off any return of battleships from the Philippines.

This is the most important and significant feature in the plans for an attack on Manila, and if I could only accompany a board of naval officers on a cruise in these islands I could point out sufficient evidence to demonstrate the accuracy of my statements.

The evidence would save the Philippines probably and would certainly prevent an invasion of the Pacific coast. In addition it is possible to acquire Formosa.

The Philippine situation is an unenviable one. Under the present regime the islands fly the American flag and the prison band plays "The Star Spangled Banner" at retreat every night by the permission of Japan.

No one is more convinced of this than the American army and naval authorities.

I call to mind the conversation between two Senators on the balcony of the Governor's house after dinner one night.

"Well, Sam," said one of them as he proudly swept his hand over the

Continued on Last Page.

SOME FLEETING IMPRESSIONS OF THE BALLET RUSSE---Drawn by Thelma Cudlipp



Adolf Bolp, Lydia Lopokova and Stanislas Idzikowski in "Carnival."



Leonide Massine in "Soleil de Nuit."



One of the striking groupings in "Scheherazade."